

# BOLIVIA MAY YET REALIZE AMBITION FOR SEAPORT

## Chances Will Be Bettered if the U. S. Is Called Upon to Arbitrate Dispute Between Chile and Peru.

BY BEN McKELWAY.

BOLIVIA'S hopes for an outlet to the sea are centered on arbitration by the United States of the Chilean-Peruvian quarrel, a step which seems imminent in view of the apparently fruitless efforts of the delegates from Peru and Chile to make any progress by themselves. And developments would indicate that Bolivia's hopes are not groundless, if anything permanent in the way of continued peace in South America is to be gained by arbitration.

Significant, from Bolivia's viewpoint, at least, is a recent cable interview from Lima, quoting the Peruvian president as saying Peru would be willing to abide by any decision reached by the United States as arbitrator, and declaring, further, that the other party, if it is not considered if mediation is resorted to by the delegates. This is in line with expressed desire of the Peruvian government in Chile is not averse to allowing Bolivia a hearing.

### Friendship Wanted by Both.

Why, then, have the Chilean and Peruvian delegates been so emphatic in their refusal to entertain Bolivia's requests so far?

One explanation lies in the fact that Bolivia might have thrown her lot with one of the sides, thereby destroying the nice adjustment of the scales which has shown such even balance so far. Bolivia is no mean ally. Neither Peru nor Chile is willing to risk the loss of her friendship and see the other gain by it. It is not believed either would object to a hearing on her claims before a disinterested and distant party.

In connection with arbitration, the proposal has been advanced in certain quarters that it might be used to break up the United States in company with two or perhaps three other American republics. There are no points against this on the ground that a settlement would be expedited if left to the United States alone, and the decision would be respected, without any backing from two or more judges. Bolivia's case for arbitration by the United States alone.

### Chance for Complications.

Here is an example of the complications which might arise were Argentina, for instance, called in to help decide the issue. Bolivia will soon complete a railway to connect with those of the Argentine, giving her an outlet through the latter country to the Atlantic ocean. Her main outlet to the Pacific is by way of a railroad which runs through the territory of the contested Tacna-Arica district. While Argentina is on the friendliest of terms with Chile, a nation doing anything to make permanent Chile's present advantage over Bolivia. And at the same time, Argentina would be losing a large amount of commerce which otherwise would pass through her country, and which would be a source of her own. This and like issues would be bound to come up, if the settlement were made by arbitration. The quarrel is left to American republics other than the United States alone.

The greatest argument in behalf of Bolivia's right to an access to the sea is that a seaport of her own is absolutely necessary for her economic development. Another argument is that unless this is granted, Bolivia's future economic resources will be dedicated to its acquisition by force, and she will remain a vassal state in South America until it is granted.

### Bolivia a Coming Power.

Bolivia's possibilities and potential strength is attracting considerable attention these days. She is one of the coming powers of South America, and should be reckoned with accordingly. A seaport for Bolivia would mean a rapid development of immense resources which has been retarded by the lack of an outlet to the sea of her own.

Last week a group of New York and London bankers agreed to lend Bolivia \$33,000,000; \$25,000,000 to be issued at once and the remaining \$8,000,000 to be issued later.

## Proposal for Debt Cancellation And Assurance of World Peace

To the Editor of The Star:

At the peace conference in Washington and at the recent conference in Genoa, the most important factor for the establishment of peace and good will to all nations has not even been mentioned, and has apparently been lost sight of completely!

Namely, the restoring of the pre-war financial bases and the re-establishment of international credit. This was respectfully brought to the attention of our three representatives in Washington, and it was suggested that this matter should be taken up as the first and most important preliminary, and that, as the nation most interested and the largest creditor, the United States was not only in a position to make the move toward the solution of this problem, but had the power to settle it finally.

### Cancellation of All Debts.

The only possible solution of this problem is the cancellation of all debts between all nations under conditions which would restore international confidence and re-establish friendly international relations. It is evident that nations suffering by poverty and all its evils, and in some cases threatened with bankruptcy, are not in a position to discuss fairly or rationally the economic or human conditions.

It is also evident that nothing can be done toward accomplishing this without the cancellation of all debts between the principal creditors, the United States and Great Britain, and Lloyd George, and the United States and the United States against the "front" the present world chaos will continue indefinitely. The United States and Great Britain do its part and put the United States in such a position of security that they can act freely and without reserve, in conjunction with Great Britain, toward bringing about the re-establishment of international confidence and credit.

### A Ban on All Wars.

Like all important questions this one hinges on the fundamental principle of "give and take." It remains to be seen whether Great Britain will agree to the cancellation of the United States half way and bring about a condition of affairs which would make all wars practically impossible. To begin with, Great Britain owes the United States a debt of four billion

BY HENRY W. BUNN.

THE following is a brief summary of the most important news of the world for the seven days ended June 3:

**Ireland.**—On May 31 Winston Churchill addressed the house of commons on the situation created by the Collins-De Valera agreement. He condemned that agreement as "fundamentally opposed" to the London agreement. "The Irish people will not be able to say (through the elections proposed by the Collins-De Valera agreement) whether they accept or reject the treaty offered by Great Britain (i. e., the London agreement). A certain number of labor or independent candidates may secure election, but it is difficult to see how the parliament resulting from the elections, and the government to be based on that parliament after the elections, can have either representative or democratic quality or authority as it is usually understood."

Yes, in view of the apparently insuperable obstacles to freely conducted elections, Churchill seems to contemplate acceptance by the British government of that parliament as having authority to act in fulfillment of the London agreement—to act, in fact, as to constitute an assembly. He confirms (what needed no confirmation) that the Collins-De Valera agreement contemplates that the present provisional government of the Free State will be superseded by the cabinet of the new parliament (dail, it is called in the agreement). Here, now, is the crux of the whole matter. The agreement provides for a cabinet to be composed of members of the Free State, four opposition members (enemies of the London agreement) and one member of the London government. It is not clear whether these ministers sign a declaration of adherence to the London agreement, as required by article 17 thereof, and as the present members of the government have done, or whether "we will have no grounds of complaint—but if any of them become members of the government, they will be bound by the London agreement, the treaty is broken by that very fact."

**Millions in Tin Mines.**—Within the last two years the Guggenheim interests have invested up to \$10,000,000 in Bolivian tin mines and built eighty miles of railroad to carry the product from the mines to the main lines of transportation. The Standard Oil Company has purchased outright about \$2,500,000 worth of private oil lands and has installed nearly half a million dollars' worth of equipment. Another \$10,000,000 has been invested in a company in which a high official of the United States government is interested, has been active in securing leases. Great oil fields have been discovered in the near future in Bolivia and the government recently passed a law reserving to itself the right to lease in partnership, forbidding the sale of government oil lands entirely.

The tin and oil companies recently completed the installation of modern sewage systems for La Paz, the capital, and Cochabamba, the second largest city. The same company holds the contract for connecting Bolivia with Argentina by railroads. As Bolivia already ships millions of tons of mineral products to Argentina, which undoubtedly would increase with the opening of the new oil fields, the following points concerning her mineral wealth are of interest.

**Rich in Mineral Resources.**—The Bolivian plateau has been poetically described as "an enormous silver table, supported by columns of gold." The base of this table contains all known minerals, ranging from lead to platinum and from clay to rich marble.

In former days Bolivia has produced silver which is described in "billions of tons." When the price of silver declined a great many mines were abandoned and Bolivia turned her attention to exporting tin, which, in 1917, exceeded 335,000,000. The production of tin has been increasing. In 1918 it was 350,000,000, representing a value of \$40,000,000.

Bolivia's gold production in the past three centuries has been calculated at something like \$3,350,000,000 worth, amounting to approximately \$100,000,000 worth of gold. Copper mining in Bolivia, where the metal is usually found as pure, has been to the time of the Incas. Bolivia controls the world output of bismuth, and in addition to exploiting the mines, her mine owners operate a smelter and export the product. Antimony, used extensively during the war, reached its highest production in Bolivia in 1917, when 22,000 tons, valued at \$6,800,000, were exported. In 1918 Bolivia exported 3,500 tons of antimony, valued at \$1,000,000. In addition to the above named, Bolivia exports nickel, zinc and lead. Cobalt, molybdenum and vanadium are also produced, but in only small quantities because of the high cost of fuel and transportation.

United States cancelling its debt and unpaid interest—would cede to the United States in return all of its West Indian possessions and British Guiana in South America and British Honduras in Central America, all causes and necessities for apprehension. India and Griffith would take the defense against Great Britain by the United States would be entirely and forever removed, and the best guarantee of possible peace would be firmly established.

For it is evident that no wars between any nations could take place and the wishes of the United States and Great Britain combined, and hence the assurance of a perpetual peace between the United States and Great Britain is the thing most to be desired and should be brought about at any cost and by any sacrifice.

**Canada Not on List.**—Should this be accomplished Great Britain could then cancel all debts and interest due from its allies on the list of nations to be included among themselves, and the United States then remembering the few millions paid for the Louisiana purchase and the millions of dollars which could easily and should willingly cancel France's debt and interest due, for the United States to give to the United States French Guiana, which is not of much value to the French government, economically or strategically.

Dutch Guiana could then be acquired by the United States, as the government of the Netherlands would undoubtedly be most willing to do her share for such a certain scheme of peace. The Netherlands would be a peaceful possession could be also acquired and the United States would then be in a position to feel more secure than ever. The Monroe doctrine was really in existence.

Canada would remain as a British possession, but the United States would have a naval and coaling place, but the Atlantic coast line and the gulf states, last, but not least, would be made safe from any sudden aggression and the South American and Central American states would be free from any foreign influence or foreign occupation.

**Attack in Senate  
On Gov. Harding**

Reports that W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, would be reappointed to membership in that body upon the expiration of his present term, have been the subject of attacks on the reserve board official yesterday by Senator Heflin, democrat, Alabama. The senator said that Mr. Harding would be reappointed "absolutely confirmed every statement" that had been made, Mr. Heflin said, that the board was controlled by the money changers of Wall Street.

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three wounded. Republican army detachments "disappear" continue to raid across the border, murdering and robbing.

**Germany.**—On May 28 the German government dispatched a note to the reparations commission, accepting the commission's latest terms without, it would seem, significant reservations.

The reparations commission has formally declared the German note to be satisfactory and there should be no danger of a "reaction" out of the reparations question during the remainder of the calendar year. The commission, however, in its note expressly reserves the right to take appropriate action should Germany not fulfill the engagements she has undertaken to declare that failure of the project of an international loan would not be accepted as an excuse for default.

The partial moratorium for the year 1922, hitherto only provisionally conceded, is now confirmed, on condition that Germany comes up to time.

Presumably the bankers' committee will now arrange for an international loan to Germany. The general opinion seems to be that the thing's good as done. It is a measure of the reparations total must condition a loan might prove an insuperable difficulty.

**Italy.**—Gabriele D'Annunzio entertained Tschitcher at his villa on Lake Garda on May 28, in great state. An escort of legionaries attended the great Russian, a guard of honor of Arditi, drawn up on the lawn, presented arms on his arrival. The Russian, in a crimson field, a golden sash encircling the torso, a golden sash encircling the torso, a golden sash encircling the torso.

**Hungary.**—Elections to a new Hungarian assembly were held in part of Hungary on May 28, and in the rest of the country on June 1.

Of the eighty-one districts in which voting was held on May 28, the Horthy candidates carried seventy-four and the legitimists the supporters of the claims of Prince Otto, the eldest son of ex-King Karl, recently deposed.

The elections were not so intended by Horthy. They were intended by him to return a parliament packed in the interests of his own party. The new parliament, if elected, would have to deal with the question of the succession to the throne. If the Hungarians want a sure enough king they need not look for another—Horthy's man, the real thing of the old school.

**China.**—Hsu Shih-Chang has resigned the presidency and has retired to private life. The acting premier, Mr. Chow Tzu-Chi (an old hand in politics), is temporarily performing the duties of president.

The majority of the old parliament are now assembled at Tientsin and expect to move to Peking shortly. They have urged the members of that parliament who form the rump parliament at Canton to join the main body of the parliament at Tientsin.

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Wu Pei-Fu, by the parliamentary group at Tientsin, and perhaps most important, the Wu Pei-Fu pursuing columns. But also before him is mutiny in his home detachments. The star of that super-battle seems to have set. Altogether, the outlook for Chinese unification and a favorable fresh start of the republic looks rosy. But, softly, a tempered optimism is the only word.

Six million of the 27,000,000 people in the province of Hunan, China, are starving, according to reports of missionaries, and hundreds of thousands will certainly die before the next harvest. The situation, however, is not quite so bad as it has been in some parts of the province. There is some grain, but it is not enough. There is some cash, but it is not enough.

**United States of America.**—I regret that the great situations abroad have crowded out from last week's summary and this one consideration of domestic matters not lacking in importance, such as: The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission ordering reductions in railroad freight rates; the decision of the Railroad Labor Board ordering reduction by 13.2 per cent of the wages of railroad men; the decision of the Federal Reserve Board ordering a reduction of the discount rate; the decision of the Federal Reserve Board ordering a reduction of the discount rate.

**Miscellaneous.**—Poincare will be in London in June, having accepted invitations from county and city committees to attend a celebration in observance of Verdun day. You imagine a vain thing. Mr. Garvin and Mr. Sidebottom: The entente is not dead.

The ex-kaiser has completed his memoirs. He is holding out for \$1,000,000 for the foreign rights of publication, something like four times the amount he has received from Germany since the revolution, and is pretty likely to get it. He is also completing a self-revelation of that singular man would be worth more than \$1,000,000.

The agrarian government in Bulgaria is about to propose a law which would exclude lawyers and professors from the senate or national assembly. A worse law is imaginable.

The council of the league of nations has, at the request of the Tirane government, decided that the league shall assume a financial and economic protectorate over Albania.

The famine in the Crimea and the Ukraine is said to be getting as bad as ever. It was in the Volga area. Nansen's agents in Russia declare that 15,000,000 people will die in Russia this winter. The famine is getting as bad as ever.

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# HOUSE SOOTS SLURP LEGISLATION BEGRINDING

## Already Has Sent Many More Measures to Senate Than That Body Will Be Able to Digest.

BY WILL P. KENNEDY.

THE House is about ready to shut down its legislative mill with many important proposals unconsidered, including several major measures to which the administration is emphatically committed. Only two legislative bills have any chance of passing the House is the ship subsidy bill, and that only because of the insistence of President Harding.

This disposition on the part of the House is based on two considerations: First, the House has already sent to the Senate more measures of prime importance than the Senate can pass at this session. Second, with a threatened deficit of \$250,000,000 to \$400,000,000, the House members do not want to take the responsibility for initiating legislation that would call for vast expenditures, such as the Smith-McNary reclamation bill, \$350,000,000; the Townshend-Sterling bill for a department of education, \$200,000,000; and the ship subsidy bill, \$50,000,000. If any big appropriation was possible, the one most needed, and for which the House has a strong feeling, is for an omnibus public building bill. Since they cannot have that, the House members are turning their backs on the new measures calling for appropriations.

**Laid Before the President.**—This is, in substance, the way that House Leader Mondell sized up the situation to President Harding last week.

Get this picture: The average member has before his mind's eye all the time that threatened deficit in the next fiscal year, and the House has passed quite an array of bills of primary importance, which the Senate has not considered, or if considered, has not passed. The House has passed the tariff and the soldiers' bonus are most conspicuous.

Five appropriation bills are still pending; the Navy scrapping bill, of primary importance to carry out the treaty; the Sterling-Leach bill, for the construction of a new naval base at the Philippines; the anti-lynching bill, the "blue sky" legislation, new information measure; and the China trade bill, among others.

**May Pass Ship Subsidy.**—House Leader Mondell admits that there may be an exception made by the House in the case of the ship subsidy bill, because the President is very anxious to have it considered at an early date.

In the House, only thirty-six of the 435 members, a mere 8 per cent, are from states interested in irrigation. Chance this measure will pass is very slight.

**Not Interested in Irrigation.**—With those interested in educational bills, forest, reclamation, agricultural extension bills, public building bills and others of wide general interest demanding an opportunity to press these measures, any further pressing of the ship subsidy bill is not likely to be successful.

The floor leader of the House is under no illusions. He estimates that the House can be judged from the effect of the ship subsidy bill. Mondell's estimate of the bonus bill, the reclamation feature, the Senate, with 30 per cent of its members from states interested in irrigation, would receive scant consideration without regard for its intrinsic merits.

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